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1902/03

THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Sociological Department  
OF  
*The* Colorado Fuel and  
Iron Company  
FOR  
1902-1903



**The Redstone Club—Lounging Room, Showing Reading Room on the Right and Card Room on the Left.**

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1902/03

## REMOTE STORAGE

### Officers and Staff of the Sociological Department.

J. A. KEBLER,  
President,  
Denver, Colorado.

R. W. CORWIN, M. D.,  
Superintendent,  
Pueblo, Colorado.

H. J. WILSON, Assistant Superintendent.  
Pueblo, Colorado.

LAWRENCE LEWIS.....Editor **Camp and Plant**, Pueblo, Colorado.

MARGARET G. GRABILL....Superintendent of Kindergartens and Domestic Science,  
Trinidad, Colorado.

MARGUERITE PRENDERGAST....Domestic Science, Cooking, Trinidad, Colorado.

HELEN P. HEADDEN.....Domestic Science, Sewing, Trinidad, Colorado.

MABEL H. MILLIGAN.....Kindergartner, Sopris, Colorado.

JULIA E. MERYWEATHER...Kindergartner, Segundo, Colorado.

GERTRUDE HEENAN.....Kindergartner, Starkville, Colorado.

EDITH KNAPP.....Kindergartner, El Moro, Colorado.

MARY M. MASON.....Kindergartner, Pictou, Colorado.

FRANCES LANDER.....Kindergartner, Rouse, Colorado.

ELSIE V. ALBERT.....Kindergartner, Berwind, Colorado.

LAURA LAMBERT.....Kindergartner, Engle, Colorado.

KATHERINE NICHOLS.....Kindergartner, Segundo, Colorado.

EDITH CARRINGTON.....Kindergartner, Primero, Colorado.

ANGIE GILBERT.....Kindergartner, Tercio, Colorado.

GRACE THOMPSON.....Kindergartner, Gulch, Colorado.

J. F. KEATING.....Principal Pueblo Normal and Industrial School, Pueblo, Colo.

MARA NEWKIRK.....Matron Pueblo Normal and Industrial School, Pueblo, Colo.

WALTER MORRITT.....Superintendent of Club Houses, Pueblo, Colorado.

HORACE YEWELL (*Resigned*) Manager Redstone and Coalbasin Clubs, Redstone, Colorado.

CHARLES H. KELLER.....Manager Redstone and Coalbasin Clubs, Redstone, Colorado.

T. McLAUGHLIN.....President Floresta Club, Floresta, Colorado.

CHARLES BALLARD (*Resigned*)..Manager Reading Room, Starkville, Colorado.

WILLIAM B. JACK.....Manager Reading Room, Starkville, Colorado.

MARY R. OWENS .....Manager Reading Room, Rouse, Colorado.

SOLOMON PIFER.....Manager Reading Room, Engle, Colorado.

L. D. OWENS.....Teacher Night School, Rouse, Colorado.

B. L. JOHNSON.....Teacher Night School, Berwind, Colorado.

A. S. BUNDY.....Teacher Night School, Madrid, New Mexico.

W. F. LONGSTON.....Director Minnequa Steel Works Band, Pueblo, Colorado.

JAMES DIGGETT.....Director Minnequa Symphony Orchestra, Pueblo, Colorado.

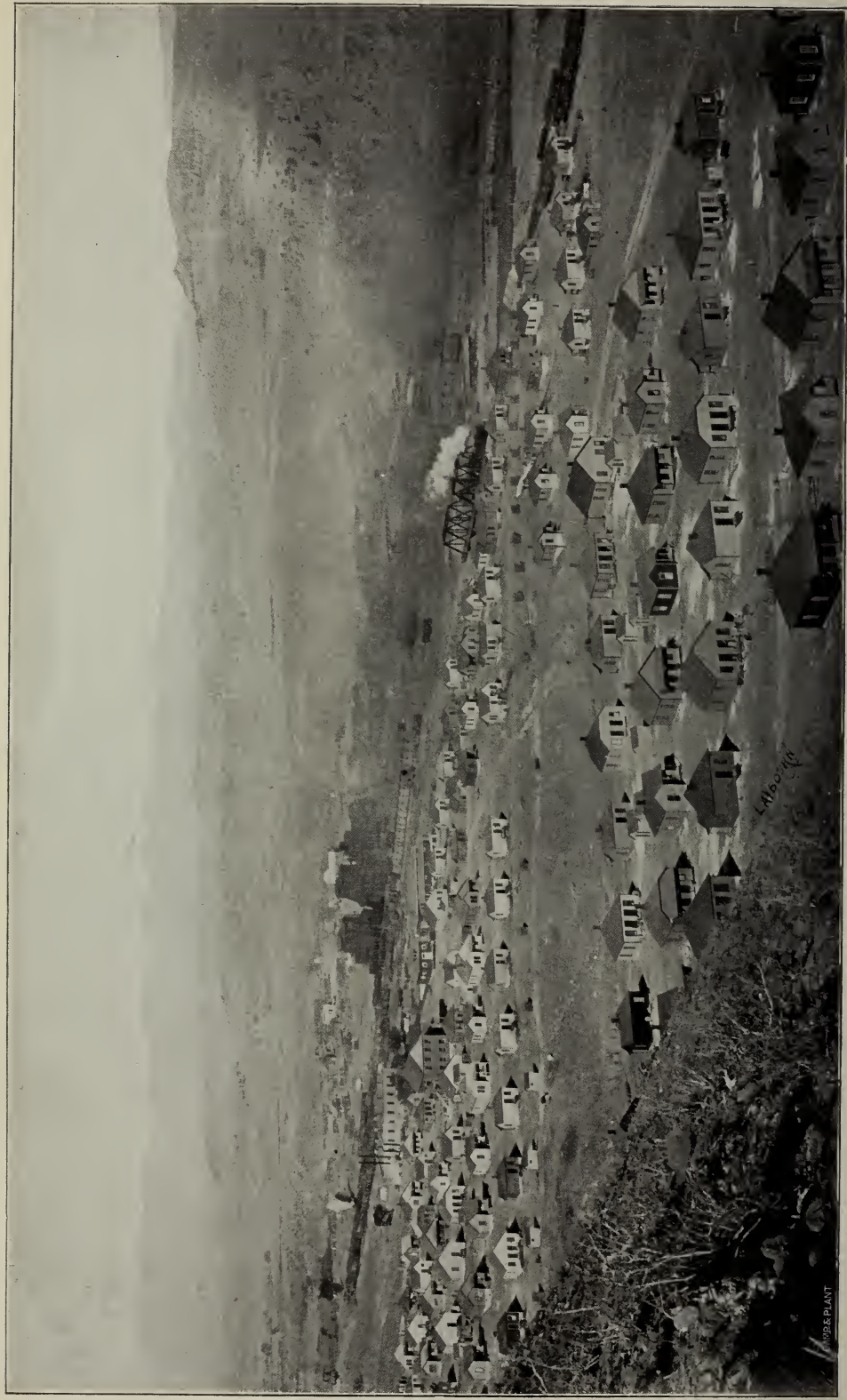
ELISTIO JACOE.....Director Redstone Band, Redstone, Colorado.

LOUIS SAVIO.....Director Rockvale Band, Rockvale, Colorado.

W. B. GILLON.....Director Sopris Band, Sopris, Colorado.

JAMES POLLARD.....Director Starkville Band, Starkville, Colorado.

P 11550



Colorado and Wyoming Railway Roundhouse.

Washers.

View of Part of Segundo, Colorado, One of the New Camps of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

This shows the character of the houses built by the Company in all its new camps

Part of the Eight Hundred Coke Ovens.

MR. J. A. KEBLER, PRESIDENT,  
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,  
Denver, Colorado.

Sir:—

I have the honor of presenting herewith the report of the Sociological Department for the year ending June 30, 1903:

By no means all possible has been accomplished during the past twelve months. As we look back it is to realize that changes in certain directions, omissions in some places and alterations or additions in others might have been improvements, but upon the whole there is no special reason for discouragement and the year has proved one of satisfaction.

Perhaps it may be interesting and serve to illustrate a few of the Department's difficulties to review briefly the field of the work and its most marked characteristics. It embraces a total of forty properties, consisting of coal, manganese and iron mines and coking plants, scattered about in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico; rolling mills at Laramie, Wyoming; a huge steel plant at Pueblo; and two railroads.

In this field, of the most diversified topography and climatic conditions, the social character is also most complicated. About seventeen thousand men and their families, making a total of approximately eighty thousand persons, form the constituency of the Department, the scope and nature of the work of which may be briefly summarized thus: To better educational, sanitary and living conditions throughout the communities industrially dependent upon The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The difficulty of handling such a large number of people—equal, in fact, to the population of Lowell, Massachusetts, Dayton, Ohio, Nashville, Tennessee, or Portland, Oregon—is increased by their dispersion among so many different communities over a field of such physical magnitude, thus rendering impossible concentration of effort and equipment.

This population represents, in varying proportions, thirty-two nationalities, embracing not only English speaking peoples, but Italians, Austrians, Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Bohemians, Poles, Russians, Scandinavians, Germans, French and many others. Leaving out of the question the dialects, which often differ almost as much as the languages themselves, it is estimated that twenty-seven different tongues are spoken. Of this foreign population, Italians, Mexicans and Austrians are most numerous. The problem presented by this confusion of tongues is a most difficult one, and it has become a necessity on the part of the Department to require of its workers in almost every case a knowledge of at least one of the most common foreign languages, such as Italian, Spanish, or one of the most important Slavonic dialects. It has seemed advisable to require of the kindergarten teachers a knowledge of Spanish

and Italian. Not only are the relations of the social workers to the people affected by this diversity of language, but in a far greater degree are the people's relations with each other influenced. It is comparatively easy to work with people of the same nationality, but a far more difficult matter to secure the co-operation of one nationality with another. Instead, therefore, of a concentration of effort upon all classes at once, a specialization of work among special classes is oftentimes required.

Further on, this report takes up the work in detail under special heads, but here your attention is respectfully called to the following points of interest:

It is gratifying to feel the work of the kindergarten is being better understood. At one time there were parents who felt this school was a sort of day nursery, and its greatest good was to care for the children while the mother was attending to her household duties. In times past, when it was intimated that it seemed severe for children to venture away from home in cold and storm, and it might be better to have winter instead of summer vacations, there were mothers who remarked the kindergarten was of no benefit in the summer because then their children could play out of doors. This kind of reasoning is rarely heard now. Parents want kindergartens because they realize their true worth, mentally, morally and physically, and appreciate that under proper supervision the kindergarten builds a foundation for life, which, if neglected, only until the child enters the primary department, deprives him of something which cannot be secured later in the public school. Teachers are obliged to adapt themselves to the conditions of our camps. Many children cannot speak English when they enter school and often their parents have not learned our language. Again national customs must be considered and foreign sensitiveness overcome.

Clubs—especially the industrial clubs for boys and girls—have been a success and are laying a firm foundation for future remunerative results. Encouraging it is also to know a greater number of foreign mothers than heretofore have taken part in the club gatherings and mothers' meetings and that they have become interested in the work. As in other school work, special stress is laid upon ethical and moral culture, and reasons why explained. Mothers are to keep the houses clean because it is a duty to their families, not because the dirt looks bad, or they may be ashamed to have dust discovered by neighbors; fathers should treat their wives and children well because it is a privilege and a pleasure; children should learn their lessons as best they can, not because they are told to do so by their teachers, but because it is right for one to do his best at all times.

The "teachers' houses" have fulfilled predictions. The following extract from a monthly report well describes what was anticipated and what has been accomplished:

"At first the people seemed reluctant about coming to the house to receive lessons in cooking and sewing. This feeling, however, soon wore away and they now begin to feel that the house is for their benefit as well as for the teachers. They are much interested in the furnishings, and take special care to notice the arrangement and quality of the furniture; the condition of the cupboards, dresser drawers, etc. Such details as the folding of towels, table linen and bed linen are also particularly noticed. The sanitary couch has caused much comment. Many have expressed a wish to have their houses papered 'just like the teachers' house'."

The teachers' monthly meetings have been the means of developing individuality and friendly competition.

In this connection I wish to acknowledge the deep interest and sympathy which Mrs. J. A. Kebler has always shown, not only in the kindergartens, but also in the work extending over the entire field.

No department is of more importance than that of domestic science. The good accomplished through cooking and sewing is incalculable, and is thoroughly appreciated by the employees.

Music should be encouraged wherever and whenever possible. Brass bands are usually most popular, but it is thought by many that orchestras are of more real value on account of their refining influence.

Much is expected of the Normal School under the management of Professor J. F. Keating, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Mr. Walter Morritt and their assistants. It is too early to state results, but it is not too much to say that we are confident of success. The benefits we expect to derive from the school are spoken of under the heading, "Pueblo Normal and Industrial School." We are under especial obligations to the following, who have consented to aid us in our undertaking: President W. F. Slocum, Professor L. A. E. Ahlers, Professor William Strieby, all of Colorado College; Professor Russell Thomas, of the State Agricultural College; Mr. J. W. Chapman, Mr. Eugene Lehman, and Dr. C. V. Marmaduke, of Pueblo.

The industrial home has been inaugurated. Time only can tell whether wisely or otherwise. We have long hoped for an opportunity to prove the feasibility of such an institution. There is much to commend it. Everywhere men grow old and find themselves sooner or later unable to compete with the young and strong. At all plants, great and small, there is a percentage of injuries. Some are permanently maimed. Through accidents and diseases husbands are taken, leaving widows and orphans without visible means of support. What is to become of all these when thrown upon their own resources? Are the old and the crippled to be sent to the poor house, wives left to struggle for an existence, and children placed in asylums? This is a question not easily answered; a problem difficult of solution. The industrial home is intended to fill,

at least to an extent, this much felt want. At first discouragements are expected, but they are a matter of course. In the beginning all needing assistance cannot be accommodated. This is the hardest burden to bear, but if proposed plans develop as anticipated no one belonging to the Company shall go hungry or be without home or hope. It is intended the institution shall be self-sustaining, and much more is expected. The young will be given an opportunity to learn a trade, the adults to work upon what they can do best, and receive for their product the highest possible prices. Independence is to be encouraged and a co-operative feeling engendered. Already mattresses have been made and have proved most satisfactory. Arrangements are being made for the manufacture of brushes, brooms and hammocks, the weaving of lace, rugs and carpets, and plans have been partly consummated for manufacturing sanitary furniture. The time has arrived when dust-catching curtains must come down forever, roller shades discarded, tacked carpets replaced by rugs, and ornate furniture made plain. The industrial home proposes to supply these needs and teach reasons why they are superior to those now in general use. It cannot be expected the institution will be self-sustaining at first, but through the generosity of the Company in granting as a plant the former hospital building, as well as substantial aid from the Sociological Department for a time, we have every reason to hope for success and are confident a way will be opened to assist those who demand our greatest consideration.

Another year it is proposed to make a greater feature of the course of entertainments, selecting such as are not only entertaining or amusing, but also instructive.

The increasing requests for books is most encouraging. The Department now owns all its libraries, having returned those loaned by the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, which association so kindly came to our relief before we were able to prepare for the demands made upon us. To the Federation we tender our sincere thanks, assuring them we fully appreciate their generosity.

The reference libraries are much used by the children and young people, and the reading rooms patronized as liberally as those in any of our cities. After working all day a man is not inclined to devote much time to study, unless he be composed of superior clay. Such men, however, we find in every camp, and arrangements have been made to meet the demands of the studious, which, it is thought, will be superior to the night school or any system yet introduced at our camps.

The lectures on hygiene and sanitation by the local physicians continue to be popular and to reap their reward.

The circulating art collection is an institution of growing benefit. It has been the means of decorating school rooms with a superior class of pictures and casts, and has aided in making the homes cheerful.

The report on the Club Houses is quite exhaustive. The question of controlling the use of liquor is still an open one with us. We have no hesitancy in saying our experience teaches us that club houses conducted on the "no treating" system are superior to the "open bar" method. As yet the "soft drink bar" has not been sufficiently tried by us to make comparisons.

Too much praise cannot be given the Company for the excellent houses erected for its employes. They are attractive, comfortable, sanitary and homelike. It would be difficult to find a more inviting village than Redstone or Tercio, and these are but two of the many recently founded by the Company.

The report of the Medical Department is presented to you under separate cover. Here it may be mentioned, the Minnequa Hospital, simple but beautiful, which was first occupied August 7, 1902, has proved most satisfactory and has attracted much attention. Doctors, architects and hospital committees from many parts of the United States have visited the plant and many letters have been received from home and abroad making inquiries regarding construction and results. During the year ending June 30, 1903, there were treated by the Medical Department 82,821 cases.

Again I wish to express my appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Osgood and yourself in all matters pertaining to sociological needs. Nowhere do I know of such interest for the welfare of employes as has been shown by the management of this Company. The effect has been far-reaching, increasing comforts and lessening suffering to men and families.

In another part of the report may be found a full account of the work of Camp and Plant, the publication of the Sociological Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. W. CORWIN, M.D., Superintendent.

# Details of the Year's Work

of the

## Sociological Department

of

### The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company

**W**ORK of the Sociological Department may be grouped roughly under the following heads:

**I. Educational Features:** Kindergartens, including Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Industrial Classes; Domestic Science, including Cooking and Sewing; Normal and Industrial School; Industrial Home; Circulating Libraries; Reading Rooms and Reference Libraries; Night Schools.

**II. Work in Co-operation with Existing Institutions:** With the Medical De-

partment; with the Public Schools

**III. Entertainment Features:** Entertainment course; music; recreation halls; club houses.

**IV. Camp and Plant,** which is the organ of the Sociological Department and aims to promote all these lines of effort.

**V. The Work at Redstone and Coalbasin,** including the Redstone and Coalbasin Clubs; Village Garden; Village Stable; Wash House; Redstone Inn; Public School.



**The "Banquet."**  
Closing Day of Sopris Kindergarten

## EDUCATIONAL FEATURES.

### Kindergartens.

In this field the kindergarten is of importance not more as a kindergarten than as a center from which radiate many lines of effort toward social improvement. The kindergarten teacher is not merely a kindergartner, for her work is of the most varied character. During the morning from 9 to 12 she carries on her regular kindergarten work with good-sized classes of children, both native and foreign. In the afternoon the same room is utilized under her supervision for the Boys' and Girls' Clubs—including industrial classes engaged in basketry, weaving and carving, cooking and sewing—for mothers' meetings, child study clubs, and other gatherings of a social and industrial character. Not an afternoon passes but some work is carried on in the kindergarten room. In the evening this large room or hall—always equipped with piano and permanent or movable stage—is at the disposal of the adults for dances, concerts, minstrels, amateur theatricals, lectures and other entertainments.

Our constituency makes necessary a

few noteworthy differences in methods from those of the ordinary kindergarten. Many of the children come to us with no knowledge of English. This makes the first work with them difficult, but it is astonishing how soon they learn to speak and sing. Because of this deficiency in language a greater degree of occupation and construction work is given, since they can imitate the teacher's work long before they can understand or follow language. An extensive use is made of pictures and objects. The kindergartner is obliged to employ more than the usual amount of rhythm work and physical culture, as the little bodies are often stiff and untrained. Many more than the usual number of games are played and here again the progress is remarkable. Some knowledge of Spanish and Italian is almost an essential on the part of our teachers.

### Christmas in the Kindergartens.

Christmas was observed in the usual way, in many instances the kindergarten combining its entertainment with that of the public school. The children were re-



Circle of Sopris Kindergarten.

membered as usual with Christmas gifts from the Company—dolls for the girls and drums for the boys—with a goodly portion of candies and oranges for each child from the Colorado Supply Company, Aiello and Company, Tarabino and Company, and Jachetta and Nigro. According to custom the children busied themselves for some time before Christmas making gifts for fathers and mothers.

#### **Teachers' Houses.**

The teachers' houses are intended to serve a manifold purpose. One of the problems which have long confronted the Department is that of providing for its teachers and workers permanent boarding places and rooms. It is desired, furthermore, to have some place in each camp which may serve as a model for camp housekeepers and which may be a sociological headquarters and a center for social work. In view of these needs the Company has set aside or built in a number of camps houses for distinctly sociological purposes. As many rooms as are necessary for the accommodation of the sociological teachers and workers are furnished, leaving the remainder of the house to a family for occupancy, so that the teachers may not live entirely alone. The furnishings of the teachers' rooms are thoroughly practical and sanitary and are intended to serve as a standard of taste from which housekeepers may realize how much may be accomplished with comparatively small expenditure.

#### **Teachers' Monthly Meetings.**

On the last Saturday of each month during the year just closed, the kindergarten and domestic science teachers have met regularly in Trinidad for the purpose of consulting with each other and the head of their department about their work, and of receiving instructions and suggestions.

At each meeting some special lines of work are taken up, demonstrated and discussed and the superintendent of kindergartens believes the meetings have been of the greatest value.

#### **BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS.**

The boys' and girls' clubs instituted the previous year have been continued with some modifications. While games, stories and singing are still utilized to interest the children, in most cases the programs are of a more active character, including gymnastics and physical culture. At Picout, Segundo and Primero the physical culture clubs have been especially flourishing, largely attended and enjoyed.

#### **INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.**

##### **Boys' and Girls' Industrial Work.**

While the clubs just mentioned furnish a more purely recreative work for the children, many of the clubs and classes have taken a practical turn and are engaged in such work as basketry, wood carving and rug weaving. At Rouse the basketry classes for boys and girls reached an enrollment of one hundred. Unusual interest has been taken by the children in these industrial branches, and we hope in another year some of the classes will have become advanced enough to place their products on the market.

##### **Clubs for Adults.**

In this connection we should speak of the clubs and classes having adult membership. Mothers' meetings have been regularly held under the direction of the kindergartners. In some of the camps where the mothers were mostly foreign, unable to speak English, the language difficulty was obviated by providing some form of activity with which they could busy their hands. This work was varied according to the preferences of those attending. The foreign mothers are always glad to help in any movement for the kindergarten children and many times the labors of the kindergartner toward bringing about an entertainment have been greatly furthered by the co-operation of the mothers—in such work as the making of stockings for the Christmas candies, cutting out pictures and making scrap books, crocheting worsted covers for rubber balls and making decorations for the rooms. In several of the camps the

mothers engaged actively in basketry work. At Rouse "The Columbine Club," organized last year, has energetically continued, meeting once a week, and carrying on advanced work in basket weaving. The club will continue its meetings during the coming summer and probably will be in a position to put some baskets on the market by fall.

At Sopris a strong feature of the work

was marked off into lots as nearly equal in area as possible and assigned to between twenty and thirty families. The idea was enthusiastically received and a large assortment of vegetables was planted, including peppers, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, beans, peas, beets, turnips, spinach, watermelons, muskmelons, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and asparagus plants.



Christmas Tree at El Moro Kindergarten.

has been the Child Study Club, composed of thirty members, who have met regularly once a month and listened to and discussed papers on the proper training and development of the children, physically, mentally and morally. The programs usually are interspersed with music, and conclude with a social good time.

At El Moro, where the population is mostly Italian, and where the ground belonging to the kindergarten covers a considerable area, an experiment in village gardening is being tested. The ground

## Domestic Science.

The work in Domestic Science during the past year has comprised both cooking and sewing, for which special instructors for each subject were employed.

### COOKING.

Classes in cooking have been conducted at Rockvale, Rouse, Hezron, Berwind, Pictou, Engle, Segundo, Starkville and the Minnequa Hospital Training School for Nurses. At the camps the plan followed was to organize and conduct for

a period of about a month classes for girls and women. The instructor gave extra time and special lessons to the kindergartner in each instance and on her departure for another field left the latter in charge of the classes. In every instance the kindergartner has succeeded

ducted in the evenings. Lessons on the proper care of the cupboard and utensils, on housekeeping and the duties of the housekeeper were also given. The children of non-English speaking parents, especially Mexican and Italian, came freely, but not their mothers. The girls, how-



**Various Stages in Basket Construction, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Kindergarten at Engle.**

very well in continuing this work. A cooking stove, tables, cupboard, cooking utensils and other necessary articles were provided in each camp. The proper preparation and cooking of vegetables and meats, eggs and fruits were taught as far as possible in the limited period after

ever, took the work into their own homes and we could give many instances of transformations in some of these homes, which this instruction has brought about.

#### **SEWING.**

Sewing was introduced at Primero, Segundo, Gulch and Tercio. The classes



**The Finished Products of a Basketry Class in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Kindergarten at Engle.**

school hours. Some Saturday classes were held for the older girls, and in many instances courses for women were con-

ducted for the young girls, especially, were well attended, and some excellent work was done. The children commenced by learn-

ing to make the various stitches on samplers, and when these were finished they began work on aprons and simple underwear. Machines were furnished in three

public school and kindergarten teachers in southern and western Colorado and the counties around Pueblo. It provides for the Sociological Department of The



**Baskets Made by Colorado Fuel and Iron Company  
Kindergarten at Starkville.**

of the camps. Charts for drafting and cutting patterns were introduced and instruction was given in cutting and drafting shirt waists and skirts. As in the case of the cooking classes, the kindergarten in each instance was given special instruction and left to carry on the classes after the departure of the sewing instructor.

## **Pueblo Normal and Industrial School.**

The Pueblo Normal and Industrial School is the outgrowth of the needs of

Colorado Fuel and Iron Company an institution where its teachers and workers may receive suitable instruction and training during a portion of the long summer vacation to prepare them for the duties which—as may be seen from the portion of the report under the caption “Kindergartens”—are of a peculiar character and require special training. The building in Block X, Pueblo, formerly occupied as a hospital, has been renovated and refitted and is now used as a school and industrial home. It is planned to make the school self-sustaining, and, judging from the encouraging enrollment



**Girls' Physical Culture Class, Pictou, Colorado.**

of sixty-seven, we have basis for our confidence in this result.

The course of study began Monday, June 29, 1903, and will continue through the Normal Institute, which will close its sessions this year Friday, August 21.

#### **Courses and Faculty.**

Psychology and Pedagogy, Grammar, Geography—J. F. Keating, Principal.

Sociology, Old Testament Literature—Walter Morritt, A.M., S.T.B., Registrar.  
English Literature and Composition, German, French—Mary S. Merritt, B.A., A.M.

Mathematics, History, Civics, Economics—George B. Turner, B.A.

Primary Methods, Basketry, Weaving—Margaret M. Jerrard.

Kindergarten Methods—Margaret G. Grabbill.

Latin, Greek—H. J. Wilson, B.A.

Ceramic Design and General China Painting, Water Color, Pyrography, Drawing—E. Schofield Wright; Mary Talcott Wright, Assistant.

Physiology and Hygiene—C. V. Marmaduke, M.D.

Physical Culture—Louis Leper.

Spanish—Elise Gulliford.

Cooking—Idah A. Williams.

Sewing, Lace Making, Embroidery—Anna Rasmussen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Clay Modeling, Wood Carving and Designing—J. O. Zimmermann.

Vocal Music—Elizabeth Wilder Ehrgott.

Piano—Georgia M. Kellogg.

Violin—P. R. Williams.

Mandolin and Guitar—James Diggett.

Dancing—L. C. Faurot.

#### **OPEN LECTURE COURSE.**

The management has arranged for a strong course of lectures, free to all members of the school. The course is intended to supplement classroom and text-book work by presenting in an attractive and interesting manner subjects allied to the work of the teachers. In addition to several concerts by the Minnequa Symphony Orchestra and the Minnequa Steel Works Band, lectures by the following have been arranged for: President W. F. Slocum, Professor L. A. E. Ahlers, Professor Will-

iam Strieby, all of Colorado College; Mr. J. W. Chapman of Pueblo and Professor Russell Thomas of the State Agricultural College.

### **Industrial Home.**

Before work at the school had actually begun the construction of mattresses was commenced in one of the basement rooms, under the direction of an able superin-



**View From the South of the Pueblo**

tendent. This was the beginning of what may be termed our Industrial Home. It is the intention to introduce other industries, such as the making of brooms, hammocks and sanitary furniture, weaving of rugs and carpets and lace making, which will give employment to crippled employees of the Company and to the widows and orphans of deceased employees. The matter is entirely an experiment, but will be

worked up gradually from a small beginning by adding, as our experience grows, greater equipment and other branches of industry for those products for which we feel a distinct demand.

### **Circulating Libraries.**

During the past year this important feature of our work has by no means been neglected. More books were in ac-

During the past two years some thirty libraries of fifty books each, belonging to the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, have been in constant use, together with fifteen boxes belonging to The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company system. Before the fiscal year closed, however, thirty new shipping cases and fifteen hundred new books were purchased and the boxes of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs have now been replaced entirely by our own system of libraries. Naturally fiction forms by far the greatest proportion, although each box contains something of history, biography and travel. Of the forty-five boxes comprising The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company Circulating Library, twenty-nine are devoted entirely to English books for adults; twelve contain English books for children and four contain only Italian books.

### **Reading Rooms and Reference Libraries.**

While the reading rooms have not accomplished all that is desired in our field of work, they have, taking all things into consideration, made a creditable showing. Even where foreign periodicals are supplied together with English periodicals it is a difficult matter to induce the foreign element among our people to use the same reading room with English speaking people. Again, the miner must be far more studious than the average workingman to make use, night after night, of even the most attractive reading room. A comparison of figures showing the patronage of our camp reading rooms and of the reading rooms of city libraries, in proportion to the population, would result in a showing decidedly in favor of the miners.

Each reading room is partly self-sustaining, the patrons usually raising a fund to cover subscriptions to periodicals and newspapers.

The reading rooms are each supplied with a reference library, consisting of twelve volumes of Appleton's Universal Encyclopaedia and Atlas (1902 edition), Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, Century



Normal and Industrial School.

tual circulation than during any previous period, and the demand for them has been constantly increasing. The boxes are exchanged regularly every three months and the popularity of the libraries is shown by the fact that whenever there is any delay in the shipment of a box the camp which should receive the delayed library at once enters protest to the superintendent.



**Cooking Class for Girls, Starkville, Colorado.**

Cyclopedia of Names, and Webster's International Dictionary. In some instances a card and game room has been opened in connection with the reading room.

## **Night Schools.**

The night schools have met with greatest success in the case of foreign speaking people. Of these the Italians have



**Pueblo Normal and Industrial School—Sewing Class.**

formed the greatest proportion, their object being to learn to read and speak the English language. The classes were necessarily for the most part primary and devoted almost entirely to language, reading and writing.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that large numbers of Englishmen

and Americans are quietly and earnestly taking up work offered by the correspondence schools. From statistics furnished by agents of these various schools it is estimated that approximately a thousand men are enrolled, mining and engineering courses being most popular.

## CO-OPERATION WITH EXISTING INSTITUTIONS.

So far as possible the Sociological Department has co-operated with existing institutions, especially the Medical Depart-

Minnequa Hospital. The service is entirely non-sectarian, consisting of the singing of several hymns—or of special music



Pueblo Normal and Industrial School—Cooking Class.

ment of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the public schools.

### Work With the Medical Department.

Detailed information with regard to the year's work in the Medical Department, including that at the Minnequa Hospital, may be found in the annual report of the Medical Department for the year just closed.

#### SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES AT THE MINNEQUA HOSPITAL.

The Sociological Department has conducted regularly during the year, since the first of October, a Sunday morning service in the Recreation Hall for Convalescents at the

whenever it can be procured—a brief Scripture reading and a short talk by a member of the Department or by someone especially invited. The nurses of the Minnequa Training School compose the choir. This little service has been remarkably well attended by the convalescents, its musical character being especially appreciated. The hall has been used on numerous occasions for mass and other services of the Roman Catholic Church.

#### SANITARY WORK.

By the co-operation of the Medical and Sociological Departments considerable sanitary improvement has been made throughout the system. This work has consisted of: The sanitary laying out of new camps; the construction of model



**Making a Mattress at the Industrial Home.**

dwellings; the renovation and improvement of old houses; general sanitary improvement, such as cleaning wells and cisterns, and providing for systematic disposal of refuse.

#### **Company Houses.**

The new camps established by the Company are a surprise to those familiar with the old style of mining communities. The new camps are laid out with reference to proper sanitation; the dwellings are comfortable and convenient, and in many cases are furnished with water connections and electric lights. They are usually four to six room cottages. In architecture and color they present a pleasing variety. As the townsites are rarely prosaic, they form by their varied color and design a most picturesque and attractive village.

### **Work With the Public Schools.**

In accordance with a general policy, outlined soon after the establishment of the Department, we have co-operated with and assisted the public schools wherever possible, and have encouraged the most vigorous and progressive management. School boards have been assisted to secure good teachers, advice on legal matters has been obtained through the Company's Legal Department, the adoption

of a free and uniform system of text books throughout all The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company communities has been encouraged, and in every case the suggestions of the Department have met with a hearty response.

#### **New School Buildings.**

Three large four-room buildings have been built during the past year, one each at Primero, Segundo and Tercio. A Company building at Orient was completely rebuilt and transformed into a very comfortable and attractive school building, while the Coalbasin school house has been thoroughly remodeled. For next year new buildings have been projected at Walsen, Lime and Hezron, and in the first two camps named it is hoped to have them ready for occupancy by fall.

In the new camps where the school districts had not been organized long enough to secure funds through the usual channels, the Company has advanced money for the erection of school buildings, the payment of teachers' salaries and the purchase of furniture and supplies, until the school districts were able to meet these expenses through the regular sources of income. Altogether eight camps were given assistance in this way during the past year.

#### **Savings Effectuated in School Furniture and Supplies.**

In the fall of the year six camps united in a large order for school furniture and supplies, which were bought through the office of the Company's purchasing agent. By buying these in carload lots, wholesale rates were secured, with the result that a large saving was made in the cost of equipment and current expenses for each of these six schools.

#### **The School Children Encouraged to Make Improvements.**

In harmony with the basic principles of the Department, the public school children, especially, have been encouraged to raise money for the purpose of securing pianos, organs, books for libraries, flags and flag poles, as well as pictures and casts for the decoration of their houses.

After the Department had contributed its share, the money for the remainder was advanced, the article in question purchased and the school given an indefinite period to repay the Company. In several instances the walls of the schools have been tastefully tinted.

### LOCAL SURGEONS' LECTURES.

The local surgeons, resident in each camp, have continued their lectures during the year, the outline of the course being practically the same as in the preceding year. The Department has bought additional equipment for illustrated lectures, and the surgeons will be given an opportunity during the coming year of making their work more interesting and better understood by the use of stereopticon and slides. In this place especial mention should be made again this year of the excellent work of T. D. Baird, M.D., of Pictou, Colorado. He has succeeded not only in interesting the children by his lectures before the public school on Friday afternoons, but on alternate Friday evenings he has addressed a large number of the people of Pictou on physiological and hygienic subjects of a broader scope than those introduced into the public schools. The doctor has succeeded in securing and holding the interest of his people to such a degree that the hall is always crowded on the evenings of his lectures. One of the members of the Department who has had personal knowledge of the facts, declares that the best and most thoroughly appreciated entertainments given during the year at Pictou were these semi-monthly lectures by Dr. Baird.

### CIRCULATING ART COLLECTION.

#### Mounted Photographs.

The circulating art collection of mounted photographs described in last year's report has been in active service during the year. The collection comprises thirty sets of twelve pictures each, arranged according to artist, or school or national type. Each set has its own wooden shipping case and is provided with a type-

written description or interpretation of all the pictures contained in it together with a brief survey of the artist, or school or type. The sets, numbered from one to thirty, move systematically in one large circle of revolution throughout the camps, a general exchange occurring once each month. Following is a list of the pictures in Set Number 21, composed of Spanish paintings, which we give as a fair example:

Murillo — "Immaculate Conception," "Virgin of Seville," "Birth of the Virgin," "Madonna and Child" (Pitti), "Flight Into Egypt," "Beggat Boy," "Holy Family of the Bird."

Velasquez—"Portrait of the Artist," "Reunion of the Artists," "Philip IV. of Spain," "Infanta Maria Theresa," "Infanta Marguerite."

#### Framed Pictures and Casts.

While the mounted pictures serve the purpose of giving instruction, they are not especially decorative. Consequently a fund has been started by interested persons for the purchase of casts and framed pictures which will form an art collection entirely independent of that of the mounted pictures and of collections which schools have bought for themselves. An effort has been made to secure good copies of good subjects, keeping in mind the while the needs and requirements of public schools and kindergartens. Unlike the collection of mounted pictures, the subjects are not arranged according to artists, or schools or national types, nor are they arranged in



Sunday Morning Service for Convalescents at Minnequa Hospital.

any chronological sequence. It is the intention to make a general exchange of the casts and framed pictures twice during the school year, that the children may become acquainted with a larger number of subjects than if they were stationary. A list of the pictures in Group Number "W" follows, which will give an idea of

the character of this collection:

Millet — "Gleaners," "Harvesters,"  
 "Shepherdess Knitting." Kowalski —  
 "Lone Wolf." Schenck—"Lost."  
 Bonheur — "Ploughing in Nivernais,"  
 "Return from the Fair." Stuart—"George  
 Washington," "Martha Washington."  
 Photograph of the Parthenon.

## ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES.

### Entertainment Course.

One of the most frequent objections advanced against life in a mining camp is that because of the isolation of the com-

hands of local committees. The success of this brief course has encouraged the Department to propose a more extensive series of entertainments for the coming year, covering a much



**Adobe at Tercio, Colorado, Used as a School Building Before the Mine was Opened.**

munity and its dependence upon practically a single industry, there is but little in the way of diversion. With a view to extend the range of entertainment and to offer a few of the advantages of the city and in the belief that occasional amusements by outside talent effectively supplement home talent, and make camp life attractive and wholesome, the Department interested itself in a brief entertainment course. Six camps were included in this experimental course. The entertainers were Byron W. King, of Pittsburg, lecturer and impersonator; Mrs. Elizabeth Wilder Ehr Gott of Pueblo, contralto singer, and Miss Georgia M. Kellogg of Pueblo, pianist. The financial arrangements were placed entirely in the

greater territory and including a greater variety of talent. Members of the Department have, as usual, delivered a number of lectures in the camps the past year. Our entertainment equipment now consists of two complete portable outfits, each comprising a lantern with long and short distance lenses, an acetylene generator and an extension frame and screen. The Department owns or has access to about two thousand lantern slides. As previously noted, it is planned to give our local surgeons the use of this equipment for the ensuing year in order that their lectures on physiology and hygiene may become increasingly popular and beneficial.

## Music.

The Department has taken an interest in a number of musical organizations at the steel works and the mining communities and in some instances has given material assistance in the way of providing halls for practice and music. The organizations which at present are more or less closely connected with the Department are the following: Minnequa

## Recreation Halls.

The recreation halls at Sunrise, Wyoming, and Starkville, Colorado, known respectively as Sociological Hall and Harmony Hall, and described in last year's report, have been used to good advantage. Mention should also be made of the Orient and Engle Reading Rooms in connection with which are card and game rooms.



**New Public School Building at Tercio, Colorado, After the Mine was Opened.**

Steel Works Band, Minnequa Symphony Orchestra, Redstone Band, Rockvale Band, Sopris Band and Starkville Band. Each of these organizations is not only a credit to its members and to the community to which it belongs, but is a matter of especial pride to the Department as an association of workingmen who are succeeding in developing artistic ability purely for the love of good music.

## Club Houses.

As stated in last year's report, the question of drinking is the most serious one before the Department. Men who drink look upon it as their right and privilege and deny the authority of anyone to deprive them of it. In some of the camps where the Company owns all the available land, attempts have been made to prevent drinking by refusing the sa-



**Public School Hall at Tercio, Colorado, used for Kindergarten, Clubs and Entertainments.**

loon an entrance. In such cases the outcome has been invariably the same. Intoxicants are shipped into the camp and sold secretly at private houses, with the result that the cases of drunkenness are more vicious, more frequent and more persistent than in the camps where saloons are allowed to run. In view of this experience the Company is trying several experiments.

#### **The Regulated Saloon.**

In some camps regular saloons are allowed to run under certain restrictions, the Company reserving the right to eject the saloonkeeper on brief notice in case he does not keep an orderly house, or does not live up to his agreement.

#### **The Restricted Club.**

At Redstone and Coalbasin, club houses are being tried where intoxicating liquors may be bought under certain well defined restrictions. The bar is, however, the least prominent feature, ample provision having been made for such forms of recreation and amusement as billiards, pool, cards, games and reading. Drunkenness is not allowed and rules against treating are strictly observed. A full account of these clubs will be found under the heading, "Redstone and Coalbasin."

#### **The Soft Drinks Club.**

The third method contemplates a com-

plete club house, fitted out with billiard, pool, reading, writing, card, game and gymnasium equipment. As many forms of amusement as possible are provided in order that the men may find the club attractive and thus be induced to spend their evenings there. The "hard drink" bar is replaced by one from which are dispensed all sorts of "soft drinks," in-



**Part of one of the Collections of Framed Pictures.**



**Cass Public School Building, Primero, Colorado.**

cluding hot coffee, chocolate and bouillon in winter. Recognition will be made of the fact that the family, and not simply the wage-earner, is the unit. Ample provision is to be made, therefore, not only for the men, but for their wives and children as well.

#### **Description of the Club House.**

The building, as planned, calls for a refreshment bar and lunch room on the first floor, where light drinks, cigars and lunches may be obtained. Grouped around this are the billiard rooms, boys' and girls' club rooms, men's reading room, game and smoking room and a large general room. Then, just a little more retired than the others, are the library and ladies' parlor, where the wives of the men may enjoy themselves together in the afternoons, and with their husbands in the evenings. Here will be held the mothers' meetings, social functions, receptions, birthday parties, and so forth.

#### **Gymnasium and Theater on Second Floor.**

The second floor is fitted up as a gymnasium and dance hall, with stage for concerts, theatricals and lectures. On this same floor are shower and tub baths

and two more club rooms for the men. Everything is to be furnished inexpensively, but cosily and attractively.

#### **Clubs for All Ages and Classes.**

For the boys there will be group clubs with practical self-government, and similar clubs for the girls. The young men and young women will form their own organizations in the club or lodge rooms, and, lastly, the older men and women will find attractions suited to their own tastes. Thus the entire family will find its social home at the club house, and while such a social center may have little attraction for the confirmed toper the immense success of the social settlements in this country is a prophecy of what we may expect from this experiment.

We have not observed results long enough to be in a position to say accurately and positively which method of dealing with the drink problem is preferable. No doubt the outcome will depend largely upon the constituency and the local management.

#### **Floresta Club.**

At the Floresta anthracite mine a small club was opened in the early part of Jan-

uary, 1903. Two rooms in the boarding house were fitted up, one with billiard, pool and card tables, and another with reading and writing tables, periodicals and stationery. No provision has been made for the sale of either "hard" or "soft" drinks. During the winter, on ac-

count of the heavy snow, rendering impossible railroad traffic out of Floresta, the mine was closed and the club discontinued. With the coming of spring the work at the mine was resumed, and the club again opened. It is well appreciated and much used by the men.



Amusement Hall at Sunrise, Wyoming.

## CAMP AND PLANT.

During the year just closed **Camp and Plant** has steadily adhered to the policy outlined in the first edition—"to bring the various coal, coke and iron camps and works closer together; to help develop a still stronger esprit de corps among employes of the Company, and to furnish a medium through which the Sociological and Medical Departments can reach the people."

science; of short stories and anecdotes, and of original contributions by employes. The aim has been to have the men feel as far as possible that **Camp and Plant** is their magazine, for them to help make as well as to read.

Another object also has been kept constantly in mind—that of helping men to see the joy in their work for its own sake. Many regard their daily tasks, their lives



The Redstone Club

### How the Objects of **Camp and Plant** Have Been Attained.

These objects we believe have been attained by the publication of news notes largely personal in nature from the several properties of the Company, recounting the events of each week and the doings of the men; of occasional articles in Italian and in one of the more widely spoken Slavonic dialects; of suggestive articles on social betterment and on hygiene, emergency treatment and domestic

and their environment as sordid and colorless, as monotonous and uninteresting. **Camp and Plant** has done its best to combat this idea. It has tried to bring out the fact that in the environment of every coal miner, coke puller or steel worker there is much that is beautiful, which each can see if he only looks for it; that in the life work of each there is a great deal that is picturesque, piquant and of absorbing interest. With this further object in view **Camp and Plant** has pub-

lished from time to time illustrated articles describing the various camps and plants, others detailing the early history of the districts, stories of pioneers and of peculiar customs, religious and secular, of people living in and about the Company's properties. It has also published a series of articles descriptive of the several processes of mining coal and iron and turning these raw materials in-

after reading the articles, many of their subordinates, have said to the editor that they "had no idea before that there was so much to their work—that it was so interesting." We believe, then, that **Camp and Plant** has been the means not only of bringing all parts of the Company closer together and of having all employees take an increased pride in being parts in and furthering the work of the



**The Redstone Club—Lounging Room, Showing Bar on the Right and Billiard Room on the Left.**

to finished products, and of the conduct of the various departments of a great fuel and iron business. These latter articles, which have been of peculiar instructive value and of rare interest, attracting wide attention, have in every case been prepared not by mere theorists, but by heads of departments—practical men who do things. After writing the descriptions, a majority of these men, and,

greatest corporation in the West, but also of inducing all the men to see more of the real joy and intense interest in their work.

The subscription price of the magazine has been maintained at the rate of one dollar a year with the original intention of securing an extensive circulation and wide influence rather than of making it pay for itself in direct money returns.

### Growth of Camp and Plant.

In the past twelve months **Camp and Plant** has nearly doubled its circulation, now having a subscription list equivalent to over sixty per cent. of the white English speaking employes of the Company, and has extended it not only to every one of the forty coal and iron mining camps, coking works, rolling mills and steel works of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and affiliated corporations in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and

"found copies of **Camp and Plant** in the offices of every large works \* \* \* and many of the officials seemed to have derived all their knowledge of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from the publication."

Through our extensive exchange list information regarding the Company has been widely disseminated and a large number of articles published originally in **Camp and Plant** have been reprinted with favorable comments in such trade jour-



Theater in the Redstone Club.

Utah, but to thirty other States and Territories and to several foreign countries.  
**A Disseminator of Information Regarding the C. F. & I. Co.**

A noteworthy increase has come in the number of stockholders and of other business and financial men who take **Camp and Plant** as a means of keeping posted on the progress of the improvements and enlargements being made in The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company properties. The then superintendent of blast furnaces of the Minnequa Works, after a trip through the East, went so far as to write that he

nals as The Iron Trade Review, The Iron and Machinery World, Popular Mechanics, and The Mining and Engineering Journal, and in such newspapers as The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican, The Boston Transcript, The Outlook, and The New York Commercial Advertiser.

### As a Bureau of Information.

**Camp and Plant** has acted, also, with the sanction of the management, somewhat as a bureau of information. Many individual inquiries have been answered, or properly referred, and much information furnished regarding the work, not

only of the Sociological and Medical, but also of other departments of The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

#### **A Unique Publication.**

Several other corporations have made inquiries regarding **Camp and Plant** with a view to establishing similar publications for their employes, and the Filene Co-operative Association of Boston has established a monthly paper, *The F. C. A. Echo*, which was directly inspired by **Camp and Plant**. Nev-

with savings which are being made constantly in the cost of production, and with the increased advertising patronage made possible by our increasing circulation, it is believed that the money returns will come to more nearly approximate the cost. Nevertheless, **Camp and Plant** measures its success not as a money maker nor even as a project that is financially self-supporting, but as a means of disproving the current though false notion that great corporations wish to avoid publicity in their methods of operation,



**The Redstone Public School.**

ertheless, our weekly is still the pioneer. As such we have had no experience of others in a similar field by which to profit. Mistakes are being rectified, however, and

and as a maker of good will, of contentment, of healthful rivalry among camps and employes, and of general social and industrial betterment.

## **WORK AT REDSTONE AND COALBASIN.**

It is to Mr. J. C. Osgood that the credit belongs for a practical illustration and test of the second method mentioned under the head of "Club Houses." Mr. Osgood's plan embodies restrictive, not prohibitive, measures, on the ground that the average man, if allowed to buy intoxicants under well-advised restrictions, will not abuse his privileges. A full account of the Coalbasin club was given in last

year's report. At Redstone Mr. Osgood's ideas have also taken form, and a beautiful club house and theater, complete in all particulars, is the result.

### **The Redstone Club.**

The club is incorporated for social purposes and is governed by a Board of Directors composed of thirteen active members, who elect a president, vice-president,

secretary and treasurer. Active members are required to pay an initiation fee of one dollar and six months' dues in advance, at fifty cents a month. Associate members pay one month's dues in advance. The amount is small as compared with the expense of maintenance of the club, but the member is made to feel that he is paying for what he gets, and that he is not an object of charity.

#### **Lounging Room and Bar.**

The employe finds here rest and recreation after his day's labor. The commodious lounging room is most inviting,

himself under the table." If it is seen that he is getting too much he is told quietly that he has had enough and can buy no more at that time. All "soft drinks" as well as sandwiches, hot chocolate and cake are served at cost. Copies of house rules are printed in three languages and posted conspicuously. Visitors are admitted when introduced by members and during their stay are entitled to all privileges enjoyed by members.

#### **The Billiard, Reading and Card Rooms.**

A large, well-lighted billiard room adjoins the lounging room on the north.



**A Redstone Street.**

with its big leather-cushioned armchairs and settees placed conveniently about, and tables for serving refreshments. Steam heat is supplied, but a generous fireplace at each end of the room adds cheer and comfort on cool evenings. A large Regina music box and a graphophone furnish entertainment.

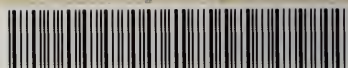
#### **The "No Treating" Rule.**

Here all kinds of the best grades of liquors are served at reasonable prices from a well-stocked bar. A "No Treating" rule operates to promote the temperate use of liquors. No one may "drink

It is supplied with one convertible and two pool tables.

On the south is the reading room, supplied with popular weekly and monthly magazines and daily and weekly newspapers, the latter in English, Italian and Slavonic. A small reference library is found on the shelves.

The card room and reading rooms adjoin, and are reached through the lounging room. The former contains six card tables, each of which has its serving table. Cards, dominoes, checkers and other games afford amusement.



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### **The Basement Rooms.**

On the next floor below are bath rooms, dressing rooms for women and men, liquor storage rooms, furnace room, closet and toilet, board of directors' room and secretary's office.

The wine and liquor storage rooms are fitted with racks, have cement floors and air pressure apparatus, operated by water power, for forcing bulk wines and beer to the floor above. The stock comprises the best brands of whiskey, wine, beer and cigars, nothing but the best being handled.

### **The Theater.**

On the third floor is the theater, complete in all the requirements that go to make a place of this kind, with a full set of scenery painted by good artists, electric stage lights, and arc illuminant stereopticon.

### **Ladies' Evening at the Club.**

A much appreciated feature which must not be overlooked is the "Ladies' Evening" at the club. Although women are not eligible for membership, they are not barred from the privileges of the club. The first and third evenings of each month are given over to the wives and daughters and visiting friends of members. Whist and euchre parties, billiards, pool and light refreshments, together with instrumental music, combine to make these evenings pass away all too quickly.

### **The Village Garden.**

But Mr. Osgood's interest in employees does not end with furnishing means of amusement and entertainment. For those who care to have their own little gardens the Village Garden is provided. A large area conveniently located is fenced, plowed and irrigated without charge to the employees, many of whom avail themselves of this means of furnishing their tables with vegetables.

### **The Village Stable.**

The Village Stable is another convenience for those who wish to keep a cow or horse. It is fitted up especially for this purpose, and a small monthly rental is charged.

### **The Wash House.**

The Wash House for those who work about the coke ovens and coal tipples is considered indispensable. It is arranged especially for this class of workmen. It contains twenty-four white enameled cast iron wash basins, arranged in a double row along the middle of a long room, and supplied with hot and cold water. The floor is of cement and so laid that it may be flushed daily. Lockers are arranged all around the room for the workmen who wish to change their working clothes for street attire. A shower bath and two closets are partitioned off at the end of the room.

### **The Redstone Inn.**

In mentioning the good things of Redstone, the "Inn" should not be overlooked. A more complete or better furnished little hotel it would be hard to find, and yet its guests are nearly all employees of the Company. The "Inn" contains all the conveniences and appliances of a modern hotel, steam heating apparatus, electric lights, hot and cold water, bathrooms, closets, barbershop, laundry, telephone, beautifully furnished lounging and reading room and all the accessories. An attendant in charge keeps the place neat and tidy.

### **Redstone Public School**

Much interest has been taken in the public school. The old building has been replaced by another and beautiful structure in harmony with natural surroundings and the other buildings in the village. The building, the gift of Mr. Osgood, contains three large school rooms, besides a principal's office, library, cloak rooms, four rooms on the second floor available for children's clubs and industrial classes, and in the basement large play rooms fitted with lockers.

Mrs. Osgood has taken an especial interest in the public school, the kindergarten, mothers' meetings, domestic science classes and other sociological features. The children are always remembered at Christmas time, when the desires of each child are taken into consideration and, so far as possible, gratified.